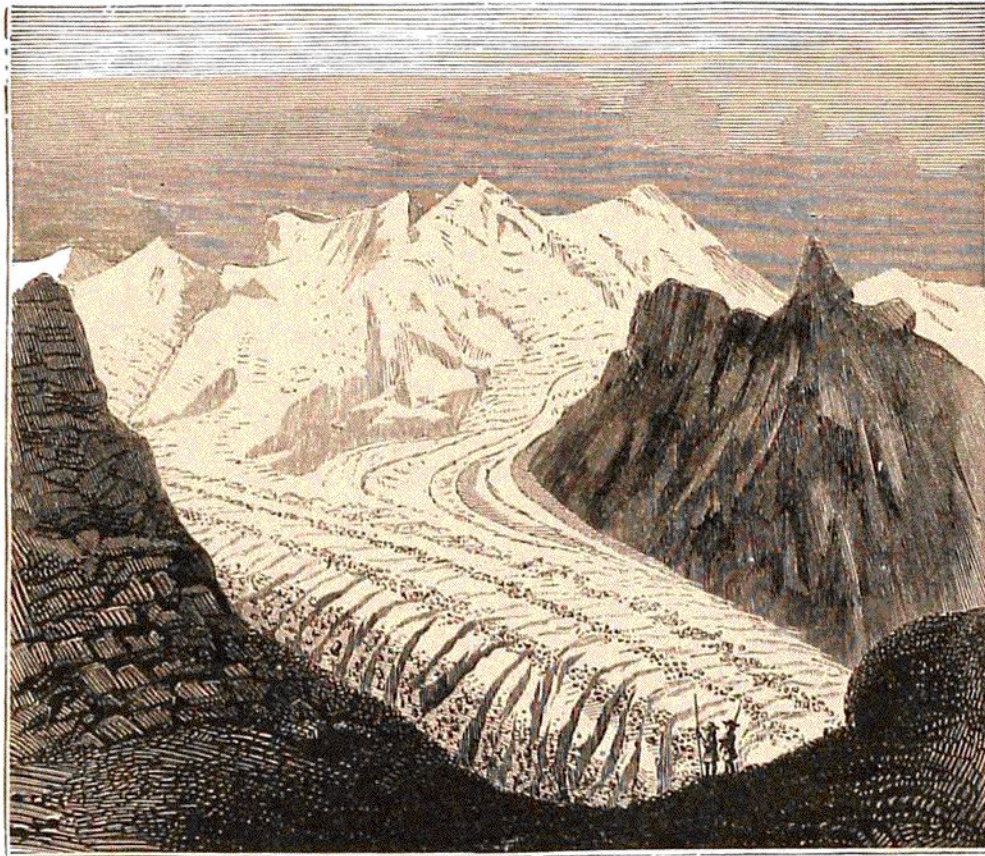


the Lechaud Glacier (*l*), and then becomes the trunk glacier, called the Glacier des Bois (*bs*). The Lechaud Glacier has its tributaries, one of which is the Glacier du Talèfre (*ta*), on the border of which is the Jardin (*J*). This union of tributaries is well shown in Fig. 209 (Tyndall), which is so labeled as not to require special explanation. The glaciers of the steeper and warmer Italian slopes, as the map shows, are relatively short.

The Monte Rosa ice-region has still grander glaciers. It is reached by a road from Visp, on the Rhone, 30 miles long, to Zermatt. Within it stand the Matterhorn or Mont Cervin, 14,780 feet high, the Breithorn, and other peaks, overlooking the Görner Glacier. Fig. 210 is reduced from a plate in Agassiz's great work on glaciers. The Görner Glacier comes in from the left around the Riffelhorn, while on the right a tributary glacier is received from the Matterhorn region.

210.



The Görner Glacier, with the Breithorn in the distance. Agassiz.

The glaciers of the Bernese Alps, like those of the Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa regions, are largest over the Rhone valley slopes. The long river-like Aletsch and Viesch glaciers have their snow-field sources against the Jungfrau and other north-side peaks, and the former descends to within 4440 feet of the sea level. More to the eastward flow the two great Finsteraar and Lauteraar ice-streams, which unite a few miles from the Grimsel Hospice, to form the Aar Glacier, on which Agassiz made his observations. Sloping northward *away* from the Rhone valley, there are only